Originally made on Spotify wjth it's algorithms abd huge database, these songs were quickly removed so as to have no association with child murder, genocide or state sponsored terrorism. This is not an attempt to virtue-signal or be holier than thought, however, you have to draw the lime somewhere.

€600 million investment was made by Spotify's then-CEO (now executive chair) Daniel Ek in Helsing, a German AI military defense startup.

Wealth generated from musicians' labor is being used to fund "lethal, dystopian technologies".

Helsing's AI technology has links to companies supplying the Israeli military, which they describe as facilitating genocide and apartheid.Company Response: Both Spotify and Helsing have denied involvement in Gaza. Helsing stated its technology is deployed only in European countries for defense against Russian aggression in Ukraine."No Music for

Genocide washing (or "art-washing") in the context of Spotify means the the platform and its leadership are complicit in human rights violations, specifically in relation to the conflict in Gaza.

These accusations have fueled significant boycott movements and artist withdrawals as of late 2025 and early 2026.Key Controversy: Daniel Ek and HelsingThe primary catalyst for these claims is a €600 million investment made by Spotify's then-CEO (now executive chair) Daniel Ek in Helsing, a German AI military defense startup.Criticism:

Artists like Massive Attack and King Gizzard & the Lizard Wizard argue that wealth generated from musicians' labor is being used to fund "lethal, dystopian technologies".

Helsing's AI technology has links to companies supplying the Israeli military, which they describe as facilitating genocide Both Spotify and Helsing have denied involvement in Gaza. European countries for defense against Russian aggression

"isolate and delegitimize Israel"

Spotify also impoverishes artists paying them oughly $0.004 per stream) make the CEO's massive military investments even more sickening.

Running recruitment ads for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Israeli military units is morally reprehensible too.

BDS Endorsement: The Palestinian-led BDS Movement officially endorsed a subscriber boycott of Spotify.

Jewish identity and Judaism = good, religious people.

Zionism = a secular ideology based on land theft dispossession and genocide. It's not Jewish. It's anti-semitic and causing the spread of anti-sementism around the world.

The true anti-semites are zionists. The true senites are ancient Jews and Arabs who mainly co-existed peacefully fore centuries before the 1848 *Nakbha.* It wasn't the Palestine's who mistreated Jewish people but Europeans and Americans originally.

Gaza Genocide

Child on tricycle cycles through destroyed buildings in Gaza

Displaced Palestinians, taking refuge in Bureij Refugee Camp, start to return their houses after the announcement of ceasefire.

According to the United Nations, roughly 90% of Gaza's population (close to 2 million people) have been forced to flee their homes since October 2023, with thousands of people losing their lives and many thousands missing. Livelihoods and food systems have been decimated, and health and hygiene services have both been brought to the brink of collapse.

GAZA: 20,000 CHILDREN KILLED IN 23 MONTHS OF WAR - MORE THAN ONE CHILD KILLED EVERY HOUR

This war is a cruel, depraved and deliberate war on the children of Gaza and their future, a generation stolen. If the international community does not step up, we are facing the very real risk of the total annihilation of future Palestinian communities.

"Atrocity crimes, including crimes against humanity and war crimes, have been committed in this conflict. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is now considering whether a genocide is taking place. The plausible risk of a genocide is enough to trigger urgent action. All states have a legal obligation to prevent the crime of genocide. All states must act decisively before it is too late

https://www.savethechildren.net/news/gaza-20000-children-killed-23-months-war-more-one-child-killed-every-hour

75, 000 (more like 150,000) murdered.
vast majority—between 70% and 83%—are civilians.

Over 38,000 women and girls are estimated to have been killed since the conflict began. Approximately 20,000 children have also been reported killed. Famine-related deaths could exceed 10,000. An estimated 10,000 people remain missing, many believed to be buried under the rubble of destroyed buildings.

“The Middle East is a land of great injustice. The Israelis can claim - or wish to, at least - that Lord Balfour's Declaration of 1917 promised Britain support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, which didn't just mean the left-hand bit that became Israel.”

“In Palestine, the Israelis claim they found a land without people,' a Syrian officer explained to us. 'Now they will take southern Lebanon and claim they have found another land without people if these refugees do not return.”

Robert Fisk.

“No matter how paranoid or conspiracy-minded you are, what the government is actually doing is worse than you imagine.”

#Most terrorists are people deeply concerned by what they see as social, political, or religious injustice and hypocrisy, and the immediate grounds for their terrorism is often retaliation for an action of the United States.”

“Propaganda is to a democracy what violence is to a dictatorship.”

“The United States is not concerned with this thing called ‘democracy’, no matter how many times every American president uses the word each time he opens his mouth. As noted in the Introduction, since 1945 the US has attempted to overthrow more than fifty governments, most of which

were democratically elected, and grossly interfered in democratic elections in at least thirty countries.”

“The United States is an equal-opportunity bomber. The only qualifications for a country to become a target are: (a) it poses an obstacle – could be anything – to a particular desire of the American Empire; (b) it is virtually defenseless against aerial attack; (c) it does not possess nuclear weapons.”

William Blum, America's Deadliest Export: Democracy The Truth about US Foreign Policy and Everything Else

Avi Shlaim is one of Israel’s greatest historians. In his latest work, Shlaim excoriates the genocidal violence that Israel has inflicted on the people of Gaza and takes a fearless stand against what he calls “Zionist fascism.”

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Avi Shlaim Is Taking a Stand Against Israel’s Gaza Genocide

By

Raymond Deane

Avi Shlaim is one of Israel's greatest historians. In his latest work, Shlaim excoriates the genocidal violence that Israel has inflicted on the people of Gaza and takes a fearless stand against what he calls "Zionist fascism."

David Ben-Gurion reads the Declaration of the State of Israel beneath a portrait of Theodor Herzl, on May 14, 1948, in Tel Aviv. (Rudi Weissenstein / Wikimedia Commons)

Avi Shlaim Is Taking a Stand Against Israel's Gaza Genocide

Review of Genocide in Gaza: Israel's Long War on Palestine by Avi Shlaim (Irish Pages Press, 2025)

In 1988, three books by Israel's "new historians" appeared that dismantled the myths surrounding the Israeli state's foundation forty years earlier: The Birth of the Palestinian Refugee Problem, 1947–1948 by Benny Morris, Britain and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1948–1951 by Ilan Pappé, and Collusion across the Jordan: King Abdullah, the Zionist Movement, and the Partition of Palestine by Avi Shlaim.

Of the three figures, Morris started out as a critic of Zionism who contemplated emigration before changing his spots and joining the Zionist establishment; Pappé remained true to his radical critique and was forced into professional exile in Britain in 2007, while still regarding Haifa as home; Shlaim initially embraced Zionism, yet chose voluntary exile before gradually radicalizing his perspective.

A new collection of Shlaim's essays, Genocide in Gaza, is a powerful indictment of the murderous onslaught that Israel has launched against the people of Gaza. It also supplies evidence of the evolution in Shlaim's own

thinking as he has become a more trenchant critic of the Zionist project over the last century.

From Baghdad to Oxford

Shlaim was born in Baghdad in 1945. His prosperous family moved to the infant state of Israel when he was five. In his recent memoir Three Worlds: Memoirs of an Arab-Jew, he recalls the impact of his background:

If I had to identify one key factor that shaped my early relationship to Israeli society, it would be an inferiority complex . . . I unquestioningly accepted the social hierarchy that placed European Jews at the top of the pile and the Jews of the Arab and African lands at the bottom.

Having left Iraq, Shlaim's family lost their social status as well as "our proud sense of identity as Iraqi Jews." The new Israeli state sought to preserve "an Ashkenazi monopoly over the cultural as well as political centres of power." Shlaim was ashamed of speaking Arabic, "the language of the enemy," in public: "In my first year in Israel, I hardly spoke at all until I was able to speak Hebrew properly."

Feeling "angry and alienated," he gravitated toward the right wing of Israeli politics. His hero was the future prime minister Menachem Begin, "a clever populist who skillfully played on my resentment of the Ashkenazi establishment."

Having left Iraq, Avi Shlaim's family lost their social status as well as 'our proud sense of identity as Iraqi Jews.'

In 1961, Shlaim moved to London as a student at the Jewish Free School. Although he found that "considerable glamour and kudos were attached to being an Israeli," he failed to exploit this because he had "hardly developed

any kind of identity as an Israeli citizen.” Nonetheless, between 1964 and 1966, he performed national service in the Israeli army.

For Shlaim, this marked “the high point of my identification with the State of Israel,” which “helped me to understand its powerful stranglehold on the Israeli psyche”. He subsequently entered Jesus College, Cambridge as a history student.

His patriotism revived during the 1967 Six-Day War, before a sense of disenchantment “evolved slowly and painfully”: “After the 1967 war, I argued, Israel became a colonial power, oppressing the Palestinians in the occupied territories.” Shlaim remained in Britain, graduating from Jesus College in 1969, subsequently lecturing at the universities of Reading and Oxford and becoming a prolific, widely read author.

The Iron Wall

His 1988 book on Jordan’s King Abdullah aroused controversy because of the word “collusion” in its title. This implied that negotiations between Abdullah, the Zionist movement, and the British colonial authorities were “consciously and deliberately intended to frustrate the will of the international community,” which favored the creation of an independent Arab state in part of historic Palestine.

In 1989 he prepared a curtailed paperback edition under a new title, The Politics of Partition. He deleted the word “collusion,” he tells us, “because it focused attention on the more conspiratorial side of the Abdullah-Israel nexus,” and he hoped that its omission might “go some way towards expiating my original sin.”

With 2000’s The Iron Wall, later revised and expanded in 2014, Shlaim published an indispensable overview of the so-called Arab-Israeli conflict. He

borrowed its title from two 1923 texts by Vladimir (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky, the founder of Revisionist Zionism and ideological ancestor of the modern Likud party.

With 2000's The Iron Wall, Shlaim published an indispensable overview of the so-called Arab-Israeli conflict.
While Jabotinsky's ideology was more maximalist in its territorial demands than official Zionism, Shlaim clarifies that Jabotinsky's attitude towards the indigenous Arabs was essentially neutral rather than hostile. He accepted as a matter of course that natives would "resist alien settlers as long as they see any hope of ridding themselves of the danger of foreign settlement." Any such settlement thus had to develop "behind an iron wall which they will be powerless to break down."

For Shlaim, "Jabotinsky's iron wall encompassed a theory of change in Jewish-Palestinian relations leading to reconciliation and peaceful coexistence." Mainstream Zionists, in contrast, saw the iron wall as "an instrument for keeping the Palestinians in a permanent state of subservience." By exposing the cynicism of Zionist leaders such as David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Dayan, or Shimon Peres, Shlaim subverted the illusion that they represented a positive antithesis to the Revisionists.

The Gaza Genocide
In both editions of The Iron Wall, Shlaim described Israel in the late 1950s as having been "untainted by a brush of colonialism." In his 2009 essay collection Israel and Palestine, he maintained that the only "fair and reasonable solution" was a two-state one. In Three Worlds, however, he characterizes Zionism as having been "an avowedly settler-colonial movement from the outset." The outcome that Shlaim now favors is "one democratic state between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea."

The title of his latest work, Genocide in Gaza, demonstrates how unapologetic Shlaim has become since the King Abdullah controversy. In an interview with the Irish News last April, he refers to the new collection as his "Irish book," because "Ireland is the natural friend of any anti-colonial struggle."

The outcome that Shlaim now favors is 'one democratic state between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.'
The publisher is Belfast-based Irish Pages Press, which previously published Shlaim's essay "Israel and the Arrogance of Power" in a volume titled Islam, Israel and the West. In "All That Remains," a 2024 article from the new book, he suggests that "a negotiated political compromise, as in Northern Ireland, is the only way forward." This is an outcome impeded by the United States, the same state that in Ireland acted as "honest broker."

After a foreword in which UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese recommends the book "with reverent sorrow," there are twelve essays of varying length, three of them written especially for this collection. These are interspersed with a portfolio of maps, a sequence of drawings by Peter Rhoades inspired by Israel's 2008–09 attack on Gaza, and a sequence of photographs of Gaza children compiled by Feda Shtia.

The book's coda is a speech by Irish barrister Blinne Ní Ghrálaigh to the International Court of Justice on behalf of South Africa as it charged Israel with violating the Genocide Convention. While these interpolations are welcome, the absence of an index — surely an indispensable feature of any such work of reference — is regrettable.

There is also some repetition between the various chapters. Shlaim acknowledges this at the start of the book: "I had the option of removing repetitions . . . [but] decided to reprint each article exactly as it appeared

originally," accepting advice from his publisher Chris Agee that this "would be more honest and more authentic."

Histories of Betrayal

Yet the order in which the essays appear is not strictly chronological. Shlaim jumps in at the deep end with "Britain and the Nakba: A History of Betrayal" (2023), condemning his adopted country's "duplicity, mendacity and chicanery" toward Palestine. He quotes jurist John Quigley's rebuttal of the legality of Britain's Palestine Mandate (1923–48) and decries a 2023 government policy paper that granted Israel total immunity for its crimes.

Shlaim follows this with "The Diplomacy of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" (2023), an eighty-page report for the International Court of Justice. The report states that Israel's Jewish population "usurped the land from the Arabs" and describes the 1947 partition resolution as "a major mistake." Shlaim goes on to insist that the "Israeli Apartheid regime" of the present day can only be understood "in the historical context of Zionist settler-colonialism." The third essay, 2024's "Benjamin Netanyahu's War against Palestinian Statehood," also describes Israel as having "always been a settler-colonial state."

In his eightieth year, Shlaim stands as a fearless advocate for what he describes as 'the fight against Zionist fascism' and 'the struggle for justice for the long-suffering Palestinian people.'

However, the fourth chapter jumps back to 2009, when Shlaim's perspective was rather different. His reflections on Operation Cast Lead, the Israeli attack on Gaza at the beginning of that year, include a statement that he "has never questioned the legitimacy of the state of Israel within its pre-1967 borders," only rejecting "the Zionist colonial project beyond the Green Line." A newcomer to these debates might find this shift confusing and, given that

Cast Lead crops up repeatedly in later chapters, perhaps this one could have been omitted.

Having started with a denunciation of Britain, Shlaim tackles the US role in his tenth essay, “Green Light to Genocide,” with Joe Biden as the major target. Shlaim accuses Biden of being “personally complicit, if not a full partner, in Israel’s genocidal war,” and quotes a telling admission from his Secretary of State Anthony Blinken: “We don’t talk about red lines when it comes to Israel.”

The baleful role of the European Union and its leading states such as Germany receives less attention. However, in the penultimate essay, 2021’s “The Two-State Solution: Illusion and Reality,” Shlaim states that both the United States and the European Union “know that apartheid is the reality on the ground” and that this reality is incompatible with the two-state solution that they formally endorse. They “continue to parrot their support” for the latter because “they are afraid to admit that the root of the problem is the racist and colonial nature of Israeli rule.”

One chapter, “Israel, Hamas and the Conflict in Gaza,” is a 2019 submission by Shlaim to the International Criminal Court. The historian cites the relatively obscure legal concept of “depraved indifference” to characterize Israel’s conduct toward the people of Gaza: “so wanton, so callous, so reckless, so deficient in a moral sense of concern, so lacking in regard for the lives of others, and so blameworthy as to warrant criminal liability.”

“Israel’s Road to Genocide” was cowritten for this book with the British-Israeli researcher Jamie Stern-Weiner. It includes a six-page catalog of “bloodthirsty statements by Israeli officials” that offers horrendous proof of the “genocidal intent” that Israel’s defenders have so often denied. Just a small sample: “Burn Gaza now nothing less!” — “one sentence for everyone

there: death!” — “the children of Gaza have brought this upon themselves!” — “Erase, kill, destroy, annihilate.”

Living in Three Worlds

In the book’s concluding pages, the Palestinian-British novelist Selma Dabbagh pays tribute to Shlaim “as a person who has lived in three worlds — Iraqi, Israeli and British, with a Jewish religion and an Arab ethnicity.” She describes him as a humane, clear-sighted thinker, an estimation with which no unprejudiced reader can disagree.

The inconsistencies of argument one finds in this volume serve to emphasize the integrity of someone who has wrestled passionately with his own contradictions. In his eightieth year, Shlaim stands as a fearless advocate for what he describes as “the fight against Zionist fascism” and “the struggle for justice for the long-suffering Palestinian

The West’s Love for Israel Erases the Middle East’s Real History.Zionism’s History Is Also a History of Jewish Anti-Zionism.

https://jacobin.com/2025/07/avi-shlaim-history-israel-palestine-gaza-genocide

Other examples of state terrorism

Conflict is a fact of life in many of the communities where Concern works and is often a deciding factor when we enter a new country or territory.

It creates large humanitarian needs, often leaving people unable to work or access food. It overwhelms healthcare systems and keeps millions of children out of school. It also leaves vacuums for related forms of violence (especially against women) and can lead to a lifetime of psychological and emotional issues, even if the fighting is short-lived.

In light of this, Concern often responds to conflicts to account for both their immediate impact and their potential for generations of lingering damage. Here are 13 countries and territories where we're currently doing this vital work.

1. **Afghanistan**

A constructed canal as part of the Irish Aid-funded Chronic Humanitarian Crisis project, in an area that is prone to floods. The canal provides water and electricity for Youstan village (about 100 households) in Yawan, Badakhshan province.

A constructed canal as part of the Irish Aid-funded Chronic Humanitarian Crisis project, in an area that is prone to floods.

Despite development advances in recent years, Afghanistan remains in an extremely fragile state following nearly four decades of instability. Violence continues to undermine the country's development, with almost two-thirds of the Afghan population living in areas directly affected by conflict. Between 2009 and 2022, the Council on Foreign Relations estimates that there were 111,000 civilian casualties

Afghanistan.

This has also contributed to humanitarian need in the country, with nearly half of all Afghans in need of aid. In 2025, the UN estimates that 22.9 million people require humanitarian assistance.

Chad

Fanta Kewbi (25) with her daughter Yakoura Ngay (8 months) at the Concern health post in Baga Sola, Western Chad.

Fanta Kewbi (25) with her daughter Yakoura Ngay (8 months) at the Concern health post in Baga Sola, Western

Chad.

Chad has experienced some of the same conflict affecting the Sahel

However, there is a larger amount of intercommunal conflict centred on the Lake Chad Basin that has has affected the region (which also includes parts of Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger) for the last 15 years. Across the region, 10.2 million people require humanitarian assistance. Chad’s humanitarian needs nationwide increased by 1 million people between 2024 and 2025, in large part due to conflict.

3. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

An IDP camp in DRC is built on ground made of broken volcanic rocks, and heavy rains almost daily leave the ground muddy and wet, making it inhospitable and sometimes impassable for people using crutches or wheelchairs. (Photo: Concern Worldwide)

An IDP camp in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is built on ground made of broken volcanic rocks, and heavy rains almost daily leave the ground muddy and wet, making it inhospitable and sometimes impassable for people using crutches or wheelchairs.

The scene for one of the worst civil wars in African history, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has moved from the national conflict of the late 1990s to a series of smaller, localised conflicts focused in specific regions and centred on land, resources, and power.

While conflict has become more localised, that does not lessen its damage, with sporadic waves of violence prevailing throughout the country — most recently in the eastern provinces of North and South Kivu. As of 2025, almost 7 million people have been forced to flee their homes, while more than 21.2 million people require humanitarian assistance.

4. Ethiopia

Meseret Sisay (30) with her 8 month old daughter Birtukan Teklu at Dib bahr health centre. (Photo: Eugene Ikua/Concern Worldwide)

Meseret with her 8 month old daughter Birtukan Teklu at Dib Bahr Health Centre, Amhara. Photo: Eugene Ikua/Concern Worldwide

Since November 2020, Ethiopia has faced regional conflict beginning in the Tigray region and, later, in Amhara.

As of early 2024 (most recent data), the UN estimates that 28.6 million people across the country require humanitarian assistance, with many affected by regional violence. A peace deal was signed in Tigray in November 2022, but the recovery efforts there continue, while needs remain high in Amhara.

Concern staff checking and unloading produce for the distribution of food in Burkina Faso.
Concern staff checking and unloading produce for the distribution of food in Koupéla area. Photo: Concern Worldwide

Crisis knows no borders. A decade of armed conflict in the western Sahel region of Africa has resulted in a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the region, including Burkina Faso, and Niger.

UNOCHA estimates that nearly 29 million people will require humanitarian aid across the region in 2025, especially given renewed hostilities and added political instability. This includes 5.9 million people in Burkina Faso and 4.5 million in Niger.

8. Somalia

Calaso* (37) is a mother of five children. Calaso and her family moved to the refugee camp due to recurring droughts. She brought her child to the MCH (Maternal & Baby Health Centre) in Siinkadheer after her child became malnourished.

The beginning of the ongoing Somali Civil War is a subject of debate. Many organisations (including the UN) say it was 1991. Other experts argue that it started as many as 10 years earlier. This gives you an idea of how long the country has faced violence and insecurity, regardless of how it’s been labelled.

Conflict is one aspect of the country’s multifaceted and protracted humanitarian crisis, and one that touches on many other areas. As Concern Somalia’s country director, Abdi Rashid Haji-Nur, explains: “Operationally, it

is difficult for national and international humanitarian agencies to deliver services to people in the different parts of the country. As long as there is absence of efforts to contain and to deescalate those tensions and conflicts, we will be having challenges in terms of having access.”

9. South Sudan

A Concern borehole at a site for displaced people in Roriark, South Sudan where more support is needed. (Photo: Concern Worldwide)
A Concern borehole at a site for displaced people in Roriark, South Sudan, where more support is needed.

Prior to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, there was reason to be hopeful about the future of South Sudan. Not only had secession been peaceful, but the country was also host to rich oil fields. Many were optimistic that 2013 would be a year of development and progress. Instead, the conflict — which has led to breakdowns in social services and protection — continues to have severe consequences for a country where human development ranks among the worst in the world. In 2025, 5.4 million people require humanitarian aid, including 2.1 million facing acute malnutrition.

Sudan
Health and Nutrition Coordinator, Hamdoon Abdala, with Zarina* and baby Yaqub* at Ardamata Health Centre in West Darfur. Photo: Kieran McConville/Concern Worldwide
Health and Nutrition Coordinator, Hamdoon Abdala, with Zarina* and baby Yaqub* at Ardamata Health Centre in West Darfur. Photo: Kieran McConville/Concern Worldwide

On April 15, 2023, violent clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan’s capital of Khartoum sparked a nationwide conflict that has quickly become one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises.

Over two years later, nearly half of the country’s population require some form of humanitarian assistance and the situation shows no signs of improving. On August 1, 2024, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification declared famine in North Darfur.

11. Syria

Reem* (30) prepares food for her husband Jaafar* (32) and her children inside their tent in the Ahl al-Khair camp, Syria.
Reem* (30) prepares food for her husband Jaafar* (32) and her children inside their tent in the Ahl al-Khair camp, Syria.

Since early 2011, a civil conflict in Syria has resulted in enormous suffering for millions of people. Once a country with a thriving middle class, 90% of Syrians now live below the poverty line. Despite some major political shifts at the end of 2024 that have enabled many displaced Syrians to return home, internal and regional violence still persists and the UN estimates that 16.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2025. The country remains the world’s largest refugee crisis and second-largest internal displacement crisis.

Ukraine

Volunteers in Ukraine

Volunteers with Concern's partner We are Brothers are preparing to install stoves and insulation in households in Hontarivka village, Ukraine. Photo: Simona Supino/Concern Worldwide

In early 2022, an eight-year crisis in eastern Ukraine became a major conflict in just a few weeks. Within the first 24 hours of fighting, the UN reported 240 civilian casualties, including 34 deaths. Since then, the violence has not abated, and intense fighting has spread across the country.

In less than a year, Ukraine became one of the world’s largest refugee crises and humanitarian crises, with 12.7 million people (nearly 40% of the country’s population) in need of some form of assistance in 2025.

Yemen

Community Health Volunteer (CHV) supported by Concern conducts home visits in the Tuban district. The CHV provides nutritional checks and health hygiene sessions for families. (Photo: Ammar Khalaf/Concern Worldwide)

Community Health Volunteer (CHV) supported by Concern conducts home visits in the Tuban district. Photo: Ammar Khalaf/Concern Worldwide

In 2014, Yemen — the lowest-income country in the Middle East — became the site of a civil war with proxy inventions.

Eleven years later, the country has made several “worst” lists, among them the world’s worst humanitarian crises, worst hunger crises, and largest displacement crises. However, besides these headlines, Yemen remains largely ignored in western media — especially when it comes to the net effects that the last decade of conflict has had on the people living there. 19.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance in 2025.

Kill one man, and you are a murderer. Kill millions of men, and you are a conqueror. Kill them all, and you are a god